FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

IDB Issues Annual Report Following Meeting A 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 14 Apr]

ARGENTINA

Pastor, Chile's Rojas Meet at Ezeiza Airport B 1
Pastor Refuses Comment B 1
President Videla Discusses Foreign Relations B 1
Graffigna Discusses IHRC Report, Videla Succession
Explains Institutional Act B 3
Latin America To Have Preference in Oil, Gas Sales B 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Apr]
Former Union Leader Lorenzo Miguel Released B 3
Briefs: French Antitank Missiles; General Motors Plant B 3

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Accepts Invitation To Visit USSR D 1
Government Intervenes Metallurgical Unions D 1
Presidential Statement D 2
GDR Interested in Selling Heavy Equipment D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Apr]

CHILE

Foreign Minister Rojas Returns From Spain E 1
Court Ends Investigation of Townley Expulsion E 1
Foreign Ministry Studying Beagle Negotiations E 2
Government To Contribute $20,000 for Cuban Refugees E 2
Foreign Ministry Reacts to Proposed EEC Aid Cut E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Dominican Embassy Situation F 1
M-19 Leader's Threat F 1
M-19 Communications Network F 2
State of Alert F 2
Response to Amnesty International F 3
Court Orders Arrest of alleged Killers of M-19 Guerrilla F 3
Trade Relations With Romania Increased F 3

PERU

Morales Expresses Thanks to Costa Rica's Carazo J 1
First Cuban Group Arrives J 1
Foreign Ministry Communique J 1

Decision on Olympic Games Participation Awaited J 2
Briefs: Canadian Economic Cooperation J 2

VENEZUELA

Government To Accept 500 Cuban Refugees L 1
President Herrera Campins Arrives in Paris [cross-reference] L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Two More IACSA Flights Arrive With 297 Refugees P 1
Flight of Refugees Called Blow to LA Marxists P 1
Economy Minister Criticizes Salvadoran Government P 2

EL SALVADOR

Violence in San Salvador, North Reported P 2
Bodies of Eight Persons Found 17 Apr P 2
Eyewitness Reports Harassment, Attack on Railroad P 2
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 17 Apr]
Mayor's Office Reports on Raids on LP-28 Office P 3
Revolutionary Democratic Front Members Named P 3
Education Ministry Employees Begin 3-Day Strike P 4
Columnist Advocates Lifting State of Siege P 4
[DIARIO DE HOY 16 Apr]

GUATEMALA

'Acts of Rebellion' Against Regime Reported P 5
Official Kidnapped From Red Cross Office P 5
Political Leader Rejects Coercion by Governor P 6
Spokesman Discusses Threats Against Journalists P 6
Peasants Invade Farm, Begin To Work P 6

HONDURAS

Rumors of Rightwing Coup Circulating in Tegucigalpa P 7
U.S. Texaco Company Manager Kidnapped at Gunpoint P 7
Station Comments on Communist Threat in Central America P 8

NICARAGUA

State of Emergency Law Extended Until April 1981 P 9
Supreme Court Judge Explains P 10
Financial System Director Explains Resignation P 10
Humberto Ortega Wants Army Included in State Council P 11
Commentary Criticizes Teachers Opposed to Literacy P 11
Teachers Reluctant To Join Literacy Campaign, May Be Fired P 12
Arce Reaffirms Commitment to Literacy Crusade P 12
Station Polls Doctors on Rural Service P 12

CUBA

Second Group of Refugees Leaves for Costa Rica Q 1
First 50 to Spain Q 1
Latin American Support for Government Cited Q 1
DAAFAR Anniversary, Soviet Antiaircraft Force Day Marked Q 2
Fidel Castro Meets With Mexican PRI Official Q 4
Soviet Minister Arrives in Mining Area of Moa Q 4
JUCEPLAN Delegation Ends Visit to Vietnam Q 4

IDB ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT FOLLOWING MEETING

FL171530 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Barbados' Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams is now in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil where he will attend the annual board of governors meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) which begins today.

The IADB, of which Mr. Adams is a governor, has provided record lending support of more than US $2 billion in 1979 -- its 20th year of operations -- for the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean, the bank said yesterday in its annual report.

The report is being presented by Mr. Antonio Ortiz Mena, president of the bank, to the 21st annual meeting of the bank's board of governors.

The bank's record lending of US $2.051 million, compared with US $1.870 million in 1978, brought the bank's cumulative loan volume to nearly US $16 billion.

The IADB disbursed a record US $1.156 million on approved loans in 1979, compared with US $1.062 million in 1978, and had a new high earnings mark of US $233 million dollars compared with US $181 million in 1978. These earnings increased the bank's total reserves to US $1.238 million at the end of 1979, compared with US $1.005 million in 1978, according to the report.

Other highlights of the bank's activities included the borrowing of US $409 million in the world's capital markets and the raising of US $100 million in loans under its complementary financing programme, the authorisation of US $43.3 million in nonreimbursable and contingent recovery technical cooperation and the approval of US $9.4 million to finance small-scale projects for low-income groups which have no access to conventional sources of credit.

The report emphasised that during 1979 the bank has continued to give preferential treatment to its less developed member countries and those of limited market.

A total of US $839 million in loans went to those two groups--US $678 million to the 10 least developed countries and US $161 million to the seven limited market members which, together, account for only about 16 per cent of the region's population.

Even more significant, the report said was the fact that the two groups of countries received 90 per cent of all the freely convertible currencies lent on concessional -- or "soft" -- terms from the bank's fund for special operations.

The preference shown to the less developed countries of Latin America and the Caribbean over the past 20 years is underlined by the fact that, on the average, the bank's total lending per capita in the region has amounted to some US $46 [as published] the report said. The less developed countries, however, have received more aid per capita with a number of them surpassing the US $100 [as published] mark.

The sectoral distribution of the bank's lending during 1979 shows that the IADB has concentrated heavily on agriculture and energy -- sectors which represent bottlenecks to the region's development.

Pursuing its goal of improving living standards in the rural sector, the bank approved a record US $676 million or 33 per cent of its total lending during the year for agriculture.

Another 20 per cent, or US $396 million went to the energy sector as the bank sought to foster the development of renewable energy resources, encourage the reduction of imports of fuel oil and provide electric distribution facilities to low-income sectors.

PASTOR, CHILE'S ROJAS MEET AT EZEIZA AIRPORT

PY171330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1208 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (NA)--The foreign ministers of Argentina and Chile, Carlos Pastor and Rene Rojas Galdames, respectively, met today at Ezeiza International Airport to discuss issues related to relations between the two countries.

The approximately 40-minute meeting--taking advantage of the stopover of the Spanish Iberia airliner which is carrying Rojas Galdames, recently appointed foreign minister by President Pinochet, back to his country--began at 0905 in the airport VIP lounge.

Rojas Galdames, who was Chilean ambassador to Spain after holding the post of interim ambassador to Argentina, was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Pastor, Chilean Ambassador Sergio Onlofre Jarpa Reyes, acting airport chief Gilberto Oliva and other protocol officials.

Pastor Refuses Comment

PY171337 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1222 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor stated today that "there will be no information about my talks with Rene Rojas Galdames after the end of the meeting." Obviously displeased by the presence of journalists at Ezeiza International Airport, Pastor also denied photographers permission to take pictures of the meeting that is taking place in the airport VIP lounge. "I wanted to avoid expectations," Pastor told one of the persons accompanying him.

PRESIDENT VIDELA DISCUSSES FOREIGN RELATIONS

PY172039 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (NA)--Answering criticisms issued abroad against Argentina regarding human rights, Argentine President Jorge Videla has asserted that "all Argentines have given their consent to the price that had to be paid" in the struggle against subversion. The price was "numerous dead and missing among both civilians and military officers."

Videla added: "This is what really matters," rather than what people are saying abroad about the situation our country has experienced since 1976, "because only the Argentine nation can issue a judgment and because it is the Argentine people that have given their consent to pay that price."

The president was answering one of the questions that were submitted to him in writing by the members of the Government House Reporters Association that yesterday held a reception in a downtown hotel.

Videla did not prepare his answers in writing. He answered the questions as he read them in the list that was submitted to him. He explained that at present "there is a better understanding" abroad about the situation in Argentina because several world powers "in an act of honesty" have sought information in this regard.

He said: "Argentina is much more than a human rights issue. Despite this being quite an important issue, it is not everything. There is much more to Argentina than just human rights." He noted that the opinion of the Argentine people is of fundamental importance and added that they gave their approval to the war that took place in Argentina. He said: "Those who because of lack of information or ill will do not want to understand this can think whatever they want."

Regarding the negotiations with Chile on the southern border dispute, Videla reasserted his confidence in the Vatican mediation and added that "as long as there is dialogue, there will always be progress."

In reference to the visit that Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will pay on 14 May, Videla said that although it is not the proper time to speak of the agreements that will be signed, it is proper to note that the presence of the Brazilian president marks "an era of better diplomatic relations" with Brazil.

He stated that his forthcoming trip to the PRC is a trip of an "eminently political nature" and added that the negotiations with the Soviet Union are being carried out within this same framework. He also noted the pragmatism with which Argentina handles its diplomatic relations "with all countries throughout the world."

Videla added: "And if we are handling it in this manner, it is because we believe Argentina is able to do it. If the PRC extends an invitation it is because Argentina represents something. We believe, in turn, that in this interrelated world the PRC is a country that must be taken into account."

Regarding Argentina's diplomatic relations with the United States, Videla said that they were "dark" at one time, but he added that "now there is an in-depth dialogue being carried out." After noting that Washington recently requested Argentina to cooperate in the grain embargo against the Soviet Union, he explained that Argentina and the United States "are two Western nations, and as such they know who their friends are. In this Western world that is today besieged, Argentina is something and can do something. It is not just another country; it is a powerful country, and that means a lot."

GRAFFIGNA DISCUSSES IHRC REPORT, VIDELA SUCCESSION

PY171547 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0116 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 16 Apr (NA)--Gen Omar Graffigna, Argentine air force commander, stated today that if in its report the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) "does not state our country's opinion, the report will have little validity." The military junta member made this statement during a brief press conference he held after the opening of a satellite tracking station in Mar Chiquita.

Asked if the military junta has discussed who will be President Videla's successor, the air force commander said that the military junta "is studying the guidelines for the next presidential term." He added that "some speculation about the future president was possibly prompted by a communique on a previous military junta meeting which stated that the government body is studying the guidelines that will be followed in the next presidential term. But this is a normal and routine matter."

Answering a question on the IHRC report, Graffigna said that "we have no concerns." He added that Argentina, "as you are all well aware, has always supported the actions undertaken by the people--and the armed forces are part of them--to eradicate the subversive scourge that afflicted our country."

Explains Institutional Act

PY171559 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1124 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 17 Apr (NA)--Gen Omar Graffigna, Argentine Air Force commander, has reported that the military junta has enforced "measures of a secret nature" with regard to those persons included in the Institutional Responsibility Act, which will have to be observed even if these persons are released. Graffigna made this statement yesterday in view of persistent rumors about the release of former union leader Lorenzo Miguel. He was asked about this case by journalists who covered the opening of a satellite tracking station in Mar Chiquita.

The air force commander said that through a decree issued in June 1978, 37 persons "who had done great damage to the nation" had been included in the institutional act. He noted: "The punishments were many, such as political disqualification, imprisonment, etc. Once these persons have complied with the measures ordered by the military junta, they will be excluded from the list."

Graffigna added: "Without alluding to any specific case, a person could be released but since he was punished with three or four measures he will have to comply with some measures of a secret nature." [sentence as received] He added: "I reassert that I am not alluding to any specific case, but there may still be some political disqualifications. But they are secret decisions of the military junta."

LATIN AMERICA TO HAVE PREFERENCE IN OIL, GAS SALES

PY171507 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Argentine Economy Minister Martinez de Hoz stated yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that Brazil and the other Latin American countries will have preference in purchasing petroleum and gas from his country as of 1982, the year Argentina will become self-sufficient. Within 2 years Argentina will complete the construction of a gas pipeline in the central-western region of the country, thus facilitating the export of this product to Brazil. Martinez de Hoz also upheld the cooperation between the two countries in the nuclear energy sector.

FORMER UNION LEADER LORENZO MIGUEL RELEASED

PY171219 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (NA)--Lorenzo Miguel, former leader of the metallurgical workers union, was released this morning at his house in the Villa Lugano district where he has been held for the past 17 months by order of the military junta. Lorenzo Miguel, who has been under arrest for 4 years, including detention aboard the ship 33 Orientales and in the Magdalena military prison, was released at 0400.

BRIEFS

FRENCH ANTITANK MISSILES--Paris (AFP)--According to a Latin American diplomatic source, Argentina is negotiating in France for the purchase of 1,000 "hot" antitank missiles. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 15 Arp 80 p 6 PY]

GENERAL MOTORS PLANT--Buenos Aires, 16 Apr (AFP)--Industrial sources have reported that the General Motors auto plant which stopped producing in Argentina 2 years ago will be transferred to Brazil. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 16 Apr 80 PY]

FIGUEIREDO ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT USSR

PY180035 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Mass Media Ministry released a note this afternoon which states that President Joao Figueiredo has accepted an invitation to visit the USSR.

The note also states that the date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels for a time that will be opportune for the two countries.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENES METALLURGICAL UNIONS

PY180056 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The federal government has decreed an intervention of the metallurgical unions of Sao Bernardo do Campo and Santo Andre. The decision was based on the pronouncement of the Sao Paulo regional labor court which has declared the ABC [Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo and Sao Caetano] industrial region metallurgical strike illegal.

A total of 40,000 workers attended a general assembly this morning. They approved the continuation of the strike for another 70 days if necessary. The workers were warned about the care they have to take in order not to be detained. They were told not to carry weapons, to always carry identity documents and to not go out alone.

Luis Ignacio da Silva, the metallurgical workers' leader, said that the police are acting too severely, and that if necessary he will travel to Brasilia to speak to the president himself.

Presidential Statement

PY180059 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Brasilia--The Planalto Palace has released a document regarding the intervention of the metallurgical unions of Sao Bernardo do Campo, Santo Andre, Diadema, Maua Ribiero Perez and Rio Grande da Terra.

President Figueiredo's document states that the government did everything it possibly could to avoid the strike, including trying to get the parties to sit down at the table and negotiate. Moreover, since the labor court has handed down its decision, the only thing left is to obey the law.

GDR INTERESTED IN SELLING HEAVY EQUIPMENT

PY160144 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Apr 80 p 18

[Excerpts] Brasilia--In a note to the transport minister, the GDR--East--Germany--has made an offer to sell heavy equipment for the port and railroad sectors, including electric locomotives and cranes. The sale of this equipment would be made through the barter trade system within the framework of the trade agreement between Brazil and the GDR.

A GDR trade mission will visit Brazil before the end of the month to study the current situation of Brazilian ports and other economic sectors. The mission will also contact Brazilian authorities with the intention of securing business deals in those sectors.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROJAS RETURNS FROM SPAIN

FY172009 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Issues related to the pope's mediation and other subjects of mutual interest were discussed by the Chilean and Argentine foreign ministers in Buenos Aires today. Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames arrived in Santiago this morning after a 13-day visit to Spain. Rojas said that he met with Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor during a stopover in Buenos Aires. He termed this a get-acquainted meeting.

[Begin Rojas recording] This was a courtesy visit--almost a get-acquainted meeting--with the Argentine foreign minister, who went to the trouble of going to the airport with his wife to meet us. [end recording]

[Begin recording] Well, in fact we both decided that every time it is necessary we will even resort to the telephone to keep in permanent contact. [end recording]

Rojas had gone to Spain, where he was Chilean ambassador until his appointment as foreign minister, for a 13-day visit.

Rojas stated that his meeting with King Juan Carlos was very cordial, as were his meetings with Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja.

[Begin recording] Day by day, (?relations) are improving, especially in the commercial area, which can be seen in the considerable increase in exchanges. There have also been improvements in the cultural area. There are several promising areas, and I believe that political relations are very good. In the future, we will probably have several important visits, both for Spain and Chile. [end recording]

Rojas has brought President Pinochet a message from King Juan Carlos. It is expected that Foreign Minister Rojas will meet with President Pinochet in the next few hours to brief him on this (?subject).

COURT ENDS INVESTIGATION OF TOWNLEY EXPULSION

FY172056 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 16 Apr (AFP)--It has been learned that the legal investigation regarding the expulsion of the main person involved in the death of former Socialist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier was discontinued here today. The investigation failed to determine responsibility for the expulsion.

The U.S. Justice Department had accused Michael Vernon Townley, a U.S. citizen living in Chile who had cooperated with the National Intelligence Department (DINA), of being the perpetrator of Letelier's murder, and he was expelled from Chile to the United States on 8 April 1978.

A court investigation was ordered to probe the strange circumstances in which Townley was expelled from Chile, since his expulsion was not in accordance with the laws in force.

Nevertheless, the Santiago criminal court today decided to discontinue the case after 2 years without having determined who handed over Townley, who left Chile in the custody of FBI agents. Townley was later sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the United States.

The Santiago court reportedly ended the investigation because of a "lack of sufficient background information."

FOREIGN MINISTRY STUDYING BEAGLE NEGOTIATIONS

PY171757 Paris AFP in Spanish 0531 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 16 Apr (AFP)--According to information released here, the Chilean Foreign Ministry today continued to study subjects related to the mediation process being carried out in the Vatican to solve the Chilean-Argentine dispute over the Beagle Channel.

Foreign Relations Under Secretary [as received] Col Ernesto Videla said that the Chilean commission has continued its studies of the problem and is preparing material for the resumption of joint meetings scheduled for the beginning of May, "as is the desire of the pope's representative, Cardinal Antonio Samore." Col Videla and advisers Julio Phillipi Francisco Orrego Vicuna, Patricio Pozo and Patricio Munoz attended today's meeting.

Col Videla, who headed the Chilean delegation at the latest meetings held in the Vatican, has announced that the Chilean group will travel to Rome during the first days of May.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTRIBUTE $20,000 FOR CUBAN REFUGEES

PY171454 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Chilean Government will contribute $20,000 to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). This sum will be used to help the Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Javier Illanes, director general of the Foreign Ministry has stated that the official delivery of the Chilean contribution will be made directly to ICEM headquarters in Geneva.

The ICEM representative in Santiago, (Fernando Delgado), has explained that this organization is using the contributions made by those countries that have answered its request to create a joint fund aimed at a humanitarian solution to the Cuban refugee problem.

The funds will be used to cover the expenses for food, medical assistance, clothing and transportation for the relocation of the refugees. Regarding this last issue, (Fernando Delgado) has stated that several airlines have placed their planes at the disposal of the ICEM, while Cubans living in Miami have hired planes to cooperate in this difficult situation which their fellow countrymen are enduring.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO PROPOSED EEC AID CUT

PY171354 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Authorized Foreign Ministry sources have asserted that there are political objectives behind a European Parliament proposal which recommends that the EEC member countries suspend all economic and military aid to Chile. The same sources stated that the proposal has the obvious intention of keeping alive the subject of human rights in Chile.

The proposal, voted on by the European Parliament, seeks the suspension of economic-military aid to Chile as long as respect for human rights in this country is not guaranteed.

Explaining, however, that although the European Parliament engages in politics, it has no power to legislate,it was stated in the Chilean Foreign Ministry that the proposal will not succeed because the EEC does not contribute anything to Chile. Foreign Ministry spokesmen stated that, on the contrary, commercial relations with the nine EEC member countries are very strong and of a fully bilateral nature.

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY SITUATION

PA172020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1528 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 17 Apr (EFE)--The countries affected by the seizure of the Dominican Embassy here have once again expressed their confidence in the Colombian Government's ability to provide a bloodless solution to the problem.

The special representatives of the nations whose ambassadors are being held hostage by the M-19 guerrilla group met Thursday with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and expressed their governments' support. The Colombian chief of state told the representatives that the negotiations are going well but did not say whether the occupation would be concluded soon.

It has been established that considerable amounts of money have been set aside to pay the ransom of the 11 ambassadors and the other hostages. Former Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Rivas Sacconni is the intermediary of some of the nations and this is the reason for his continuing visits to the embassy.

Part of the money will be given directly to the guerrillas and other amounts have been placed in banks abroad, especially in Switzerland.

The negotiations are taking place because of the special territorial status that the embassies and consulates enjoy. This status has been supported by Turbay.

Despite the optimism of the foreign delegations and the financial agreements, it appears that there is no specific solution to the occupation of the embassy since no agreement has been reached regarding the release of persons considered political prisoners.

M-19 Leader's Threat

PA171558 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1506 GMT 17 Apr 80

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 17 Apr (EFE)--Commander Uno announced here today that the end of the drama at the Dominican Embassy "is still far off." Meanwhile, members of the high command of the 19 April Movement (M-19) under arrest here have demanded their release as the only solution.

For his part, the guerrilla leader who directed the embassy occupation announced to EFE that he will probably ask for the intervention of the OAS Human Rights Commission. The guerrillas who occupied the embassy of the Dominican Republic on 27 February are holding 20 people hostage, 18 of whom are diplomats.

Commander Uno contacted the editor's desk of the EFE agency in Bogota and reported that one of the principal demands--the release of seven M-19 members--has not worked out and that it has been decided to prolong the drama at the embassy for this reason.

"The end of the odyssey is still far off, more distant than government circles would think," the guerrilla leader said. He reiterated that the surprises reserved for Saturday, anniversary of the founding of the M-19, "will be many and we will celebrate them in full splendor." Commander Uno has announced the release of three diplomats--still unidentified--on that date. He declined to confirm the hour of the release, however.

Regarding the end of the drama, he explained that before they leave, the M-19 guerrillas must see to it that the government keeps its word to review next week the cases of political prisoners being held in state prisons.

"Quite possibly--and I am clueing you in on this--we will ask for a visit by the members of the OAS Human Rights Commission to the embassy to discuss various aspects connected with the political prisoners," he added. The commission is scheduled to arrive in Colombia on Monday to conduct some investigations in connection with the present status of political prisoners and also to investigate alleged instances of tortures on the spot.

It was learned today that the International Red Cross commissioner, Eric Kobell, visited the top leaders of the M-19, who are being held in a state prison here, to deliver to them personally a recording from Commander Uno. The seven members of the top M-19 leadership told Kobell that the only solution to the thorny conflict would be for them to be taken to the Dominican Embassy to complete the arrangements for their departure, together with the commando group and the hostages, for a foreign country. "This is the only solution we demand and if the Colombian Government does not give in there will be no settlement," one of the M-19 members warned.

EFE has learned from military circles that the M-19 leaders disagreed with the formula and the proposals put forth in the dialogues between the guerrillas and the government for an immediate solution to the difficult problem.

M-19 Communications Network

PA171750 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0431 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 16 Apr (EFE)--The leaders of the "Freedom and Democracy" guerrilla operation that has occupied the Dominican Embassy here have the means to secretly communicate among themselves frequently. There are still 20 hostages being held in the embassy. The high command of the M-19 and the command occupying the embassy communicate by means of tapes that an alleged guerrilla, Felipe Gonzalez, carries from one side to the other in a mysterious way.

Commander Uno records reports on the stage of the negotiations being held with the Colombian Government to find an outlet to the difficult conflict. Then the recording is sent to the M-19 high command.

In this way, the top leaders of the guerrilla organization can issue orders to Commander Uno to change policies to pressure the government into complying with their demands, according to the local news agency CIEP [no expansion given].

State of Alert

PA172200 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2136 GMT 17 Apr 80

[By Jorge Matiz]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 17 Apr (LATIN)--Colombia garrisoned [as received] its troops today to forestall a new move by the M-19 guerrilla movement occupying the Dominican Embassy on the founding anniversary Saturday of the extreme leftist group, military sources have reported.

The first-degree garrisoning of the armed forces calls for placing the army, navy, air force, police and respective intelligence corps on alert.

The garrisoning is traditionally called in Colombia to prevent disturbances, demonstrations or disruptions of public order, the same sources stated. The measure is added to the increased security measures which also include patrolling of strategic points in principal cities and periodic reviews of vehicles. The alert was called at a time when confusion and expectation were increasing over the fate of the 18 diplomats being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy, in view of the imminent M-19 anniversary.

Meanwhile, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will speak Saturday on radio and television to refer to the crisis caused by the occupation of the embassy, it was announced officially today.

A communique by the presidential press secretariat reported that the chief of state will also refer to the Amnesty International report on the alleged violations of human rights in Colombia.

Response to Amnesty International

PA172114 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will respond as soon as possible, probably before the end of the week, to the report prepared by Amnesty International on the situation of political prisoners in Colombia and to the charges about alleged tortures.

This morning, Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra told Radio Cadena Nacional that the government is in a position to respond to each of the points in the international organization's report.

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has received the support of political leaders and the Congress in the face of Amnesty International's report. The chief of state has initiated talks with his advisers and ministers to agree on the preparation of the document to be sent to Amnesty International as an answer. Amnesty International has its headquarters in London.

COURT ORDERS ARREST OF ALLEGED KILLERS OF M-19 GUERRILLA

PA171542 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1515 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Cali, Colombia, 17 Apr (EFE)--A military court today ordered the arrest of two members of the army allegedly involved in the death of Marcos Zambrano, an M-19 guerrilla. The arrest order involves an army lieutenant and an army sergeant who are members of one of the intelligence units of the military brigade secret service.

Marcos Zambrano, after whom the M-19 guerrilla group that seized the Dominican Embassy in Bogota has named itself, was shot to death a few months ago. His body was found in a deserted area south of Cali.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA INCREASED

PA171848 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Colombia and Romania today decided to increase their trade relations to the extent that the European country will become one of the largest suppliers of tools, industrial equipment and lathes to Colombia. A document will be signed this afternoon in the office of Edgar Moncayo Jimenez, director of the Foreign Trade Institute. The agreement reached by the joint commission notes the interest the two governments have in increasing their cooperation in the automotive industry. Colombia, meanwhile, will increase its sales of coffee, cotton and other food items in which the Romanian delegation showed interest.

MORALES EXPRESSES THANKS TO COSTA RICA'S CARAZO

PY171752 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0417 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Apr (LATIN)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez sent a message today to his Costa Rican colleague, Rodrigo Carazo Odio, to thank him for receiving a group of the 10,875 Cubans who are at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Morales Bermudez states in his message that this deed "helps to alleviate the dramatic situation at our embassy in Cuba." He adds: "This exemplary action helps to strengthen even more the brotherly ties between our two countries."

A total of 235 Cuban refugees left today for Costa Rica. This is the first group to leave Havana since the Peruvian Embassy was invaded 2 weeks ago. According to Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia, the Peruvian and Costa Rican governments have agreed that San Jose will be the center of operations for the evacuation of the Cubans that are at the embassy in Havana.

First Cuban Group Arrives

PY181133 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Apr (LATIN)--The first group of 97 Cuban refugees, of the 1,000 to whom Peru will grant asylum, arrived in this capital at 0950 GMT today after spending over 2 weeks at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The Cubans arrived at the local air force base from San Jose, Costa Rica and were met by Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia, representing the Peruvian Government.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA180235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0109 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Apr (EFE)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry "flatly" rejected this afternoon in a communique the "offensive references" made by the Cuban Foreign Ministry against the Peruvian foreign minister.

It also denounces the "grave responsibility" of the Cuban Government in the event that the planned multitudinous demonstration scheduled for Saturday before the Peruvian Embassy in Havana is held.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry communique is in response to the one issued today by the Cuban Foreign Ministry. It states that in addition to the "offensive references" regarding Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia, it contains "rude accusations."

The points rejected by the document refer to the annoyed Cuban reaction following Foreign Minister Garcia's charge that the granting of definitive safe-conducts to the refugees was being limited.

Garcia said that Cuba had suspended the granting of definitive safe-conducts, excepting from this measure those women and minors under 16 who abandoned the embassy accompanied by their parents, warning the persons not included in this group that they would be severely punished if they left the embassy.

The Foreign Ministry noted that the conditions imposed by Cuba for the release of the refugees were insistently broadcast on loudspeakers installed around the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. It indicated, however, that if the Foreign Ministry communique assertion that the granting of safe-conducts has not been suspended is true, this "would coincide with the clear desire of Peru to expedite the evacuation."

The communique adds that the Cuban Government charge that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry is not instructing its charge d'affaires to grant visas "is false." With regard to this, it states that on 13 April the Cuban Foreign Ministry was given a list of 500 persons to whom Peru had granted visas. This list, it states, was not accepted by the Cuban Foreign Ministry, which in turn submitted to the Peruvian Embassy a list of 600 persons prepared in accordance with the order that they receive their travel documents. This contradiction, it states, "still has not been overcome."

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry announced its concern over the organizing in Havana of the demonstration Saturday to commemorate the Bay of Pigs invasion. It warns that such a demonstration "could lead to hostile acts against the Peruvians still in the Peruvian Embassy."

"Peru, which they try to blame for the Peruvian Embassy situation in Cuba, the communique adds, alerts the international community to the grave responsibility of the Cuban Government for the acts that might occur when the demonstrators pass in front of the Peruvian Embassy."

DECISIONS ON OLYMPIC GAMES PARTICIPATION AWAITED

PY171727 Paris AFP in Spanish 0539 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Apr (AFP)--Education Minister Jose Quabloche has stated here that it is the Peruvian Government that must decide whether or not Peru will attend the Moscow Olympic games. The president of the Peruvian Olympic Committee, Guillermo Griffiths, has reasserted, however, that Peru will attend the Moscow games. He noted that only the economic factor must be solved.

The education minister, who is also in charge of sports events, noted, however. that Peru has always attended the Olympic games and that the Peruvian Government has just received an invitation extended by the proper Soviet authorities. General Quabloche met yesterday with (Vladimir Koval), vice president of the Moscow Olympic Committee. (Koval) restated the invitation extended to Peru.

(Koval), who left today for Buenos Aires, said before his departure that the Moscow games will not be canceled and that the Soviet Union will attend the 1984 Olympic games to be held in Los Angeles.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION--The head of the Canadian Agency for International Development delegation which is visiting Peru stated yesterday that Canada will increase its economic cooperation for projects aimed at the solution of malnutrition and unemployment. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT 500 CUBAN REFUGEES

PA171546 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Caracas, 17 Apr (AFP)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has notified the Peruvian Government that it will definitely receive 500 Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, Acting Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar [as received] announced here today.

The note to Peru explains that the fact that Venezuela has decided to admit that number of refugees does not mean that it has detached itself from the problem. It adds that the responsibility continues, since the problem that must be kept in mind is political in nature and concerns respect for embassies, protection of those embassies and the right to asylum.

According to the acting foreign minister, the Peruvian Government has already been advised of this decision. The Venezuelan charge d'affaires in Cuba has also been notified in order for him to contact his Peruvian counterpart so the latter can speed up the necessary paperwork.

Paez Pumar reiterated that Venezuela has never believed the problem is merely that of the refugees at the embassy and has said so. We have considered the Cuban Government's responsibility in these developments and we do not intend to detach ourselves from the difficult human problem that the refugees inside the Peruvian Embassy in Havana are facing since, after the offers made, about half the people will still remain there.

Paez Pumar insisted that the full scope of this human problem must not be ignored, and he pointed out that another key problem concerns the fact that 15 other citizens are inside the Venezuelan Embassy without safe-conduct, unlike those who accepted the Cuban Government's invitation when it promised that it would not hesitate to grant permits to those who entered the Peruvian Embassy after police were removed from the entrance.

Paez Pumar did not explain under what conditions those Cubans will enter the country, noting that it is difficult to define this at this point because we still do not have an exact idea of who they are. That is part of the organizing that will be done. At this point we know only the exact number.

He admitted there are certain logistical problems regarding the Cuban's exit from the embassy and that conditions will depend greatly on whether or not they are to be family groups.

According to Paez Pumar, the Peruvian Government will determine who will come to Venezuela as, in a way, it is in charge of organizing these matters, since it is the one that can control the developments inside its embassy and coordinate the other countries' offers to receive refugees.

PRESIDENT HERRERA CAMPINS ARRIVES IN PARIS

For reportage on President Herrera Campins' visit to France, see the Franch section of the 15 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COSTA RICA

TWO MORE LACSA FLIGHTS ARRIVE WITH 297 REFUGEES

PA172301 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The third contingent of Cuban refugees arrived from Havana this morning. Two LACSA flights came from Havana today bringing 297 more Cuban refugees who are fleeing the Fidel Castro regime. The action was started at 2300 last night when the first LACSA flight left for Havana. The second flight left at 0200. The two flights returned today with two new contingents which increased the number of refugees who arrived yesterday.

The first flight that arrived in San Jose today brought in 100 Cuban refugees who said they were very happy to be in a free country such as Costa Rica. The refugees said that they were not allowed to bring any personal belongings except the clothes they were wearing. They did not carry any luggage or packages with them as they were not allowed to take any belongings to the Rancho Boyeros Airport in Havana. Consequently, these refugees are penniless and have a rather disagreeable appearance.

The Havana authorities are apparently mistreating the Cuban citizens who want to come to Costa Rica and who are departing from the Peruvian Embassy in that city. The Cuban refugees who arrived in Costa Rica, particularly those who arrived in the second group, have been complaining about the mistreatment inflicted on refugees as they leave the Peruvian Embassy where people throw tomatoes and stones at them and call them traitors and insult them. According to the refugees, Cuban authorities dressed as civilians are mistreating those who abandon the country through the Peruvian Embassy.

FLIGHT OF REFUGEES CALLED BLOW TO LA MARXISTS

PA180000 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The airlift between Havana and San Jose to help the more than 10,000 citizens who are fleeing Castro's communist regime is a deadly blow to all Marxist movements in Latin America. It was not the CIA or the U.S. State Department but the Cubans themselves who have shown the world what a failure the communist system is. They are not the old Cubans--those who lived under the Batista regime--but the young Cubans--18 and 25 years old--who are fleeing. They are the Cubans who have been raised and educated under the intense indoctrination of the Castro regime.

Nicaragua and the Nicaraguans, El Salvador and the Salvadorans and all the nations which are advocating a revolution must open their eyes to the Cuban experience: the great failure of the communist revolution. It is impossible to smother the protest of the people by using bayonets and persecution.

The words, the insults and the struggle against so-called U.S. imperialism are misdirected. It is simply that the Cubans are the true ones. [as heard] The Cuban people are a fleeing nation looking for freedom. The second group which arrived this morning shouting the word freedom, just like yesterday's group, exposes the naked truth.

The exodus of youths who were taught to read and write in Cuba and were indoctrinated and and raised under the communist regime is the most inexplicable event occuring in Cuba today. The Cuban people rose up in arms demanding freedom, and 21 years later the generations which were born in Cuba under the communist regime are posing to the world the dilemma of the future of the Marxist revolution. It is truly impressive to witness the flight of the large number of Cuban citizens who are seeking to be free, to have a better life and to live in peace with respect and dignity for men.

ECONOMY MINISTER CRITICIZES SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT

PA171429 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Fernando Altmann Ortiz, Costa Rican economy, industry and commerce minister, criticized the Salvadoran Government for not approving the funds that Salvadoran businessmen need to pay their debts to Costa Rican exporters. Altmann referred to the possibility of the Costa Rican Government sending a strong note to the Salvadoran Government which could contain a series of measures including the closure of the Costa Rican border to Salvadoran products. Altmann also said that the situation is so critical in El Salvador that it has been impossible for him to get in touch with the president of the Central Bank of El Salvador. The same has been true for Manuel Naranjo Coto, president of the Central Bank of Costa Rica, who has been unable to contact his Salvadoran colleague. Minister Altmann added that 15 days ago, the Costa Rican Government almost closed the border to Salvadoran products in order to pressure the Salvadoran Government into meeting its international agreements.

EL SALVADOR

VIOLENCE IN SAN SALVADOR, NORTH REPORTED

PA171409 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] New clashes have occurred between the army and guerrillas in the San Jacinto neighborhood and Ilopango Boulevard in eastern San Salvador. The clash left an unspecified number of dead and wounded.

It has also been reported that in northern El Salvador, Maria Vasquez, mother of six children, was hanged, a young leftist was killed and a couple was tortured. These actions were carried out by the rightist Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] which accused the victims of being members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc. The bodies of nine peasants were found in the village of Quezaltepeque and (Caltapla). They were apparently killed by ORDEN members.

BODIES OF EIGHT PERSONS FOUND 17 APR

PA172241 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1815 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The bodies of eight [as heard] persons were identified at dawn today. Unofficial sources have said that some of the dead persons were casualties in a clash that began when some militants were placing city buses across streets.

The dead include Juan Ramon (Duron) Nunez, a 26-year-old Honduran murdered across from the Economy Ministry; Alejandro Jimenez Marroquin and Walter Antonio Henriquez.

The bodies of two young men named Roberto were found at 18th and Norte Avenue. Jorge Alberto Martinez, an electrician employed by the national police, is also at the [word indistinct] hospital morgue. The remains of soldier (Wilman) Gonzalez and two other unidentified persons, are also there.

EYEWITNESS REPORTS HARASSMENT, ATTACK ON RAILROAD

PA180140 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 17 Apr 80 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] "Hundreds of National Guardsmen and rural policement stopped the Western Railroad at Hacienda San Antonio Station in Nueva Concepcion, Chalatenango Department and, after asking the passengers to get off the train and to put their hands up so they could conduct a search of more than 2 hours, they ordered the train to go on its way.

As the train sped on, they mercilessly machinegunned the third wagon, killing seven adults and a 6-year-old girl," according to an eyewitness who was beaten, threatened and who lost money and other personal effects during the incident.

It was around 2115 on 15 March when three National Guardsmen showed up in the wagon in which about 50 people, mostlu farmworkers with their little children, were riding. The guardsmen were carrying a man of advanced age who had his hands tied behind his back and showed signs of having been beaten. He was asked to identify the owner of a yellow handbag in which they claimed to have found subversive literature.

When they came to a child of about 8 to 10 years of age who was standing, they pulled his hair shouting that this so-and-so child is going to tell us the truth. The child's mother tried to take the child away from the guardsman but another guardsman hit her in the back with his rifle butt and knocked her to the ground. Another guardsman placed his boot on her back and the point of his G-3 on her back and her neck.

Suddenly the wheels of the train made a screeching noise and came to a halt at San Antonio Farm Station near Nueva Concepcion, Chalatenango. Then through loudspeakers they ordered all passengers off the train with their hands up. As we stepped out, we saw a large number of uniformed men, at least 500 National Guardsmen and rural policemen. They began a person-by-person search as the authorities usually do. As the men were asked to give their personal data to verify their papers, they were insulted and asked how much they had contributed to the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, whom they knew in the Peoples Liberation Forces and other questions that the passengers could not answer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE REPORTS ON RAIDS ON LP-28 OFFICE

PA172214 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The municipal office of the mayor of San Salvador has nothing to do with the San Jacinto Market incidents, municipal sources announced today.

Regarding the raids carried out by members of security forces on the office of the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] in the San Jacinto Market, the Municipal Council has only the authority to give permits to associations of persons who work in the capital's markets for the use of one office in each market. No office has been given to any organization. Therefore, no one can claim ownership of an office owned by the mayor's office.

The sources said that security authorities are responsible for the raids.

REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC FRONT MEMBERS NAMED

PA180356 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] As we reported yesterday, the Revolutionary Democratic Front has been set up in El Salvador. It unites many political, labor union and student groups, as well as the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. By taking this step, the board has been able to incorporate and give a role to all the democratic and progressive forces struggling for liberation in El Salvador.

The front includes, among others, the Christian Democratic Party's Peoples Faction, the National Revolutionary Movement and the Peoples Liberation Movement. It also includes the National Federation of Small Business and other important national sectors. Several observers feel that a new stage in the people's struggle to achieve a structural change has started.

EDUCATION MINISTRY EMPLOYEES BEGIN 3-DAY STRIKE

PA172258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1808 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--More than 5,000 administrative employees from the Education Ministry today began a 3-day nationwide strike to demand economic, labor and social benefits and also the dismissal of Pio Segundo Calderon, culture, youth and sports assistant secretary.

They claim that Calderon does not have the capacity for the job. Calderon was education deputy minister during the administration of Gen Fidel Sanchez Hernandez in 1967.

The Education Ministry employees and workers who recently formed their union told ACAN-EFE that they are waiting for an answer tomorrow from the Education Ministry authorities.

The strikers said that if their 30 demands are not met, they will take stronger measures to keep pressuring the Education Ministry authorities.

COLUMNIST ADVOCATES LIFTING STATE OF SIEGE

PA172052 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Apr 80 pp 7, 33

[Commentary by Dr Rafael Asbun: "Decree 160. Permanent State of Siege?"]

[Text] Decree 160, better known as the Arms Control Law, states in the lead paragraph that "the lack of adequate legislation to control the possession, holding or carrying of firearms, explosives and accessories has contributed to the increase of delinquency in our country" because of which, naturally, legislation on this is being drafted.

Since the Ministry of Defense and Public Security is the main executive branch office, its incumbents and the main chiefs of the security corps have been the ones who have shown themselves in public to defend this legislation.

The law seems to be acceptable at first glance because of the state of emergency prevailing in the country. Moreover, no one with a particle of brains would deny that an attempt is being made to legislate in favor of the honest people who wish to bear arms to defend themselves and to deprive hoodlums--who are proliferating incredibly because of the situation--of any defense as far as possible.

Armed political groups are being replaced by common criminals who, utilizing those groups' acronyms and names, have taken part in assaults on stores, shops and private vehicles as well as in other activities which no one could possibly list under "related" activities.

As a lawyer I find it noteworthy--and I should say my colleagues should find it too--that Article 13 leaves the door open to operations involving gun seizures and permanent requisitions of arms. In practice, this establishes a "permanent state of siege" in the sense that the article infringes upon constitutional guarantees which only the above-mentioned "state of siege" suspends. It is for this reason that the respective decree is called a decree "for suspension of guarantees."

However, since Decree 114 admits the application of the Constitution in matters not contrary to the nature of the present regime, we can surmise that its primary goal is to reestablish social peace, which faces a serious threat from common criminals.

We talk of common crime because guerrilla activities are not being fought with this arms control formula. The military in power is clearly aware of this fact. They know that other methods are required to combat political crime, undeclared war, subversion or whatever other name anyone wishes to give to the other phenomenon, i.e., the present instability.

Yet, this legislation gives rise to some hope. Since the increase in crime will be checked with Degree 160, any extension of the state of siege would be unnecessary because the military has a legal instrument at its disposal to wage the battle the citizens have been clamoring for, namely, the battle to guarantee public order against common crime, which is daily increasing and becoming better armed.

Civilians should take a step forward in asking that the state of siege be lifted because it is unnecessary and also that Degree 67 be repealed to permit criticism to be aired without hindrance or fear, without censorship or self-censorship.

Anyone committing crimes in the exercise of freedom of expression will leave the door open to justice through the penal code, which has previously characterized such crimes. Only through the path of freedom of expression will we be able to reach the democratic goal to which all of us are supposed to aspire.

GUATEMALA

'ACTS OF REBELLION' AGAINST REGIME REPORTED

PA171411 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Actions of rebellion against the Romeo Lucas Garcia regime have been reported throughout Guatemala. In Quezaltenango, a heavily armed group intercepted several vehicles and urged the passengers to join the struggle for freedom in Guatemala. The incident occurred on the Inter-American Highway, some 200 km from Guatemala City.

The subsidiary of the U.S. transnational company [name indistinct] has announced the dismissal of 28 workers, including some union leaders. The workers have charged that the company is trying to destroy the union which has been opposing management's arbitrary measures since 1976.

OFFICIAL KIDNAPPED FROM RED CROSS OFFICE

PA172058 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1712 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Enrique Ovalle, a Guatemalan Red Cross official, was kidnapped early this morning by a group of armed men who barged into the main Red Cross office building.

Ovalle, a former public relations chief of the institution, was just finishing his night shift duty at the switchboard when the men broke in and kidnapped him at gunpoint. The rest of the staff was immobilized by death threats.

Eyewitnesses reported that Ovalle was pushed into a vehicle with a commercial license plate number which vanished in the eastern section of the capital.

The description made of the kidnappers indicates that they were all burly and wore straw hats.

Police immediately began searching for the group but up to now no information has been released on the results of the search.

POLITICAL LEADER REJECTS COERCION BY GOVERNOR

PA172150 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2145 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--recorded]

[Text] Rudy Fuentes Sandoval, deputy director of the National Liberation Movement [MLN], has stated that there will be no election guarantees in the Department of Suchitepequez during this coming Sunday's elections.

The political leader said that Rafael (Vives Trocal) is using coercion to force the citizens to vote in favor of the governing Democratic Institutional Party [PID] to which he belongs.

According to Fuentes Sandoval, the coercive actions of the governor are being carried out on orders from government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, who is the PID's general director.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES THREATS AGAINST JOURNALISTS

PA172030 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Journalist [as heard] Carlos Toledo Vielman, in referring to a report in a local newspaper according to which newsmen--at least 41 of them--have been threatened, said journalism is not only risky in Guatemala, it is that way in all the countries of the world. In our particular case, he said, the government guarantees freedom of the press and security.

Toledo Vielman said if there have been threats against journalists--against the 41 reported by the daily--it should be the newspapers in the country, the ones to be informed of the situation, that should investigate the situation, to find the way to protect their journalists and to file charges against the persons who issue the threats.

The clandestine organizations are the ones placing journalists between two fires, according to Carlos Toledo Vielman, who is public relations secretary of the presidency. He noted that journalists receive threats from both the left and the right, which pressure journalists into filing reports.

PEASANTS INVADE FARM, BEGIN TO WORK

PA172129 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2145 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--recorded]

[Text] Approximately 400 peasants have invaded a farm in Santo Domingo, Suchitepequez, on the country's south coast. It has been reported that the peasants arrived at the farm from various directions. Yesterday at dawn the authorities confirmed that the farm has been practically seized. Our sources said that the 400 peasants, accompanied by their relatives, improvised sleeping quarters and immediately thereafter began doing farm work. Some neighbors have said that so far it has been impossible to remove them since the peasants have peacefully dedicated themselves to agricultural work.

HONDURAS

RUMORS OF RIGHTWING COUP CIRCULATING IN TEGUCIGALPA

PA172007 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Apr 80

[ANN report]

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Heavy repression against the democratic forces and the imminent possibility of a rightwing coup d'etat stand out in Honduras' general panorama a few days before the 20 April elections.

The Liberal Party of Honduras, the National Party of Honduras [PNH] and the Innovation and Unity Party--the three traditional parties which are the spokesmen of the national oligarchy, bourgeoisie and foreign capital--are disputing the "election" of 65 deputies of the constituent assembly that will draft the new constitution, sources linked to political organizations have stated.

Those sources have predicted that at least 50 percent of the 1.2 million Honduran voters will abstain from voting. The National Patriotic Front which includes the main democratic forces has asked the people to abstain so that the elections which will evidently be fraudulent will not be legitimized.

Meanwhile, there are continual rumors in Tegucigalpa about a possible confrontation in the armed forces between the rightist bloc of the high-ranking officers and the democratic sector of young officers. Political sectors questioned about these rumors have indicated that Honduras is on the verge of a coup d'etat and that the two opposing military groups are getting ready for this.

Various popular forces have charged that under the pretext of combating communism, the repressive forces have captured dozens of peasants, many of whom were tortured and killed. They added that the repression seeks to prevent the masses' protests against the electoral fraud planned by the PNH and the most reactionary sectors of the Honduran Army.

U.S. TEXACO COMPANY MANAGER KIDNAPPED AT GUNPOINT

PA180325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0244 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Arnie Quiroz, manager of the U.S. Texaco oil company in Honduras, was kidnapped this afternoon, Thursday, in the city of San Pedro Sula in the northern part of the country.

He was kidnapped at 1850 local time (0050 GMT) in the parking lot of the Gran Hotel Sula in downtown San Pedro Sula.

Persons washing cars in the area said that the perpetrators of the kidnapping were three armed individuals who camouflaged their pistols behind newspapers.

They said that apparently Arnie Quiroz tried to resist his captors because they shoved him into a white Toyota microbus without any license plate. Quiroz had been in the hotel and was without any bodyguard or driver.

The authorities in San Pedro Sula have been involved in intense activity tonight throughout the city, but have maintained total silence regarding the incident.

STATION COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST THREAT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA092017 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Central America and the Caribbean area, in general, have been a genuine headache for U.S. policymakers, since it became apparent that the USSR has short-term plans, through its Cuban satellite, to spread its influence in this area. It has taken President Carter a long time to become convinced of these plans, perhaps due to the smokescreen the Kremlin has permanently cast to distract his attention.

According to some U.S. critics, the U.S. President has been misled by certain close associates who are in favor of tolerating the Soviets. This tolerance has turned out to be excessive and counterproductive. Evidence of this is the fact that there is a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. However, everything seems to indicate the U.S. Government is beginning to view things more realistically and no longer believes in pacifist feelings toward the Soviet Government.

The surreptitious arrival of that brigade just a few miles from the American coastline and the armed movements of the procommunist groups in a geographic location which is so vital and strategic for the United States--the Caribbean and Central American countries--leaves no room for having faith only in the sporadic and futile diplomatic attempts. A state of alert is needed. It now seems that Carter has seen the light, says Victor Laski. He insists he was surprised by the falsehoods of Leonid Brezhnev and has promised to take more firm action. Later on, we will examine what these strong actions might be, but first let us listen to what the American analyst, Virginia (Prewich), reported in providing some facts to her own country on Central America, which is the area most seriously threatened today by Soviet expansionism. The well-known writer says:

Latin America, and particularly Central America and the Caribbean, might be the site of the next bold action of the Soviet Union, intelligence sources have warned. If Fidel Castro's Cubans, disguised as native revolutionary groups attack in Central America using Nicaragua as a base, the only way the United States could stop them is by sending troops, said a veteran in intelligence matters. However, the United States has mobilized world opinion to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Will Washington be able to change and send troops to keep Honduras or El Salvador from falling into the hands of Marxist revolutionaries? The crisis in the Central American area has not abated because the United States has been forced to focus its attention toward Iran or Afghanistan.

The Sandinists trained in Cuba are not in Nicaragua and, from there, they have been (?harassing) Honduras in the same manner that they were (?harassing) Anastasio Somoza's regime a few months ago from neighboring Costa Rica.

The events in El Salvador are a perfect example. Washington tried to prevent a coup by the extreme left [as heard] by promoting a military action that established a center-leftist regime that was unable to stop the violence of the extreme left. With slight variation of what happened there, a chain reaction in other nations of the region is feared. Washington should think now about an adequate reply.

Such is the opinion of reliable sources from the United States which Virginia (Prewich) has summarized in reporting on the delicate situation of Central America. She emphasizes in the first place, that the Carter government should not restrict itself to watching over what is happening in Iran or Afghanistan, but should carefully study what is happening in Central America with the pro-Marxist armed movements.

This would be one of the firm attitudes, which according to Victor Laski President Carter (?should) adopt in order to counter the threat of Moscow in these latitudes.

Another firm action, although a very extreme one, would be to send U.S. troops to dissuade any sudden attempt of the pro-Soviet groups. We believe, however, that Washington would have to carefully think this over in order not to infringe upon the sovereignty of the people who would frown upon an alleged intervention of U.S. soldiers in our political affairs, although the intervention of mercenaries paid by the USSR is tolerated, for all practical purposes.

The only thing the United States can do for the time being is to offer to the Central American countries ample economic assistance so they can solve their urgent problems of underdevelopment and thus be able to grab the banners of revolution from the Marxists which they try to wave as a preamble to their armed movements. However, this alone cannot counter the (?two cases of Russian control) that seek to conquer power at all costs and above all.

What can the Central American countries do to confront the terror and violence unleashed by the Attilas of the 20th century? What can they do to carry out, without fear, the peaceful revolution that they have planned and which is rejected by those who seek anarchy? They have their right to self-defense, the right to defend peace, and in order to do this, they must get adequate armaments by accepting the military assistance offered by the friendly governments, including the United States.

However, in the specific case of Honduras, some angry critics do not want to recognize that right. There are some commentators who have already started a fuss, even going against the interests of their own fatherland which should be sacredto them. Let us listen to what the editorial of the newspaper EL TIEMPO says:

These teams that the U.S. Government will send to Honduras are for a purpose which is entirely contrary to the peaceful revolution advocated by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. They are for another purpose which will considerably change not only the Washington-Tegucigalpa relations, but will eventually change the relations between the military government and the national sectors who are opposed to government policy as well as the relations between Honduras and some of its Central American neighbors.

It is difficult to believe that a true Honduran has written this. But if this is the case, this would confirm the suspicion that a fifth column is actively seeking to ruin our peaceful revolution and pave the way for the weapons and mercenaries from the USSR. There is an effort to lead the people to believe that aid is bad if it comes from the United States in order to strengthen our democracy, but military aid is good and welcomed if it comes from the Kremlin to (?turn us over) to Marxism. The former is a violation of our sovereignty, yet the latter is the contrary. This has happened in Cuba, and, most recently, in Afghanistan.

NICARAGUA

STATE OF EMERGENCY LAW EXTENDED UNTIL APRIL 1981

PA171955 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The state of emergency has been extended for 1 year. The law on the maintenance of public order and the emergency law and its reforms have been extended until 20 April 1981. According to the decree, while the extension is in effect, the procedures and provisions of the law published on 9 November and its 7 December reforms will be in effect. According to the decree, Article 4 of the emergency law was abrogated.

Supreme Court Judge Explains

PA171956 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] In our morning newscast, we reported that the state of emergency decreed by our government junta was extended for 1 year. We want to give listeners more details of this so we have interviewed Dr Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court, who will explain why this law was extended:

[Begin Arguello Hurtado recording] As we all know we are living in a postrevolutionary period. Nicaragua is involved in a reconstruction process. Therefore, we do not need normal laws but different laws to deal with different situations. After a revolution one needs certain legislation to maintain public order and security. This is why this public order law has been extended. Not all segments of the law have been extended. The article on the confiscation of houses has not been extended. The national emergency law had established that any house could be seized for public use. This article was not extended. Therefore, this revolutionary measure can no longer be carried out. This is the only section that was not extended. All the other provisions such as the special procedures for the crime of draining capital, price gouging and other counterrevolutionary crimes continue to be in force. The public order law establishes special quick procedures so that ordinary judges, rather than special judges, can hear cases involving counterrevolutionary crimes [words indistinct]. The judges have this power in this temporary period of 1 more year. The right of habeas corpus continues to be in force for any crime [words indistinct] the crimes of the previous regime which are under the orders of the prosecutor's office. [end recording]

FINANCIAL SYSTEM DIRECTOR EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

PA172012 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Luis Carrion Montoya has explained that he resigned as executive director of the National Financial System for personal and private reasons and that at no time was he involved in confrontations of any kind.

According to Dr Carrion, from the moment he accepted the post he had decided to cooperate for a while with the task of laying the groundwork for better organization and greater efficiency of the National Financial System.

He aided that during his period in office, studies were conducted on money certificates, savings incentives, participation in the financial cabinet, [word indistinct] alternatives for the National Financial System and the allocation of the peoples industrial corporation loan to a single [word indistinct].

Dr Carrion also said that during his period in office the Executive Directorate never opposed the need to gradually reduce the present excessive number of financial institutions and that it had even presented a preliminary study on this to the government junta members.

In conclusion, Dr Carrion thanked the National Reconstruction Government and the Sandinist Front Directorate for their confidence in appointing him to several important posts, such as that of general manager of the Bank of America and executive director of the National Financial System.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA WANTS ARMY INCLUDED IN STATE COUNCIL

PA171439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Sandinist army Commander in Chief Humberto Ortega has said the army has a duty to participate in the discussion of the country's important decisions. Our reporters asked Orgega his opinion about the participation of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] in the State Council:

[Begin recording] [Question] Radio Sandino would like to know about the participation of the EPS in the State Council. There are some who do not want to see the army participating in the State Council.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] and is maturing. We believe the EPS, the armed forces in general and the Interior Ministry should be represented in the State Council. Our army and our Interior Ministry should be represented in the State Council. Our army and our Interior Ministry are the highest expression of the people organized for their defense. Therefore, they have the duty of contributing to the solutuon of all the situations and problems that will be discussed in the State Council to improve our country and to contribute to the national reconstruction program.

[Question] The political parties want all the organizations to have equal participation in the council.

[Answer] The participation will be on the basis of the true representation they have, of the real strength each organization has among the masses. [end recording]

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES TEACHERS OPPOSED TO LITERACY

PA151251 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Apr 80

["El Dedo Sobre la Llaga" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Valladares]

[Excerpts] The unstinting literacy campaign is underway in the cities and countryside, in the valleys and mountains due to the revolutionary leadership, the overflowing interest of parents and their children, and the sacred fire aglow in the hearts of all those who understand the liberating action of learning.

We don't want to believe that there are teachers who are opposed to education or that there are cavemen with teaching certificates distilling poison against literacy and who long for the corrupt Somozist era when consciences were sold to the vilest bidder. If someone told us that some school principals are against today's wide-ranging and revolutionary education, we would find it difficult to believe because we can frankly not picture a teacher who is opposed to literacy.

However, we know the truth. The sad fact is that there are some teachers--fortunately just a handful--who want illiteracy and there are some learned individuals who reject the idea that the country should be turned into a big school and would like to see the times when learning and teaching were viewed as the means to obtain privileges come back. Woe be to those teachers who through their reactionary mentality and corruption are not involved in the literacy campaign but yearn for the mire they were living in up to 19 July 1979. Woe be to them because we should make it clear that they have stopped being teachers and have become forces of darkness and traitors of culture.

When our people have successfully concluded the major crusade, when the young heroes and all those involved in the literacy campaign victoriously return home and our country can show the world that it has made all the people literate and has triumphed across the board, when our peasants and workers in general have ended the epic in which they are involved now, when illiteracy has been uprooted forever rather than eradicated because what is eradicated can take root again, the teachers who were not able to remain teachers to the end, the teachers who did not give of themselves, those who should have taught but did not do so, those who became teachers not out of a spirit of service but to earn money and obtain privileges shall be meted out the most painful punishment that any human being could have: the contempt and oblivion of our people. Then their tragedy will be enormous. Their wailing and gnashing of teeth will be enormous. Their loneliness and sadness will be enormous. This is what we wanted to get across.

TEACHERS RELUCTANT TO JOIN LITERACY CAMPAIGN MAY BE FIRED

PA152131 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Companero Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during a brief ceremony held by the employees union at the government house warned today that those teachers who do not become involved in the literacy campaign might be fired for walking away from the job. He added that about 4,000 teachers are refusing to do their duty as teachers and Nicaraguans. They have given silly excuses.

ARCE REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO LITERACY CRUSADE

PA141603 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The commemoration of the heroic events of April represents a commitment to the revolutionary process that workers and peasants, with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the vanguard, are carrying out in our country to build the fatherland that was Sandino's dream, revolutionary Commander Bayardo Arce said during the ceremony held to close the heroic April ceremony in Esteli.

In his speech, Commander Arce mentioned that the Adventists [as heard] are trying to boycott the literacy crusade and said nothing will stop the FSLN from teaching our workers and peasants to read or from carrying out revolutionary changes.

Arce also warned counterrevolutionary groups that no respect will be shown for persons who go against the interests of the workers and peasants.

STATION POLLS DOCTORS ON RURAL SERVICE

PA111517 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] We have begun taking up a poll among physicians living in Managua to determine how they are responding to the appeal made by peasants from various parts of the country who are in need of medical care. Initial results are frankly discouraging. Most of the doctors polled claimed they do not have time. They contended that in the morning they work in the hospitals and in the afternoon they are available at their private clinics. Couldn't they stop going to their private clinics one afternoon? It is true that the peasants cannot pay high fees but this is how the doctors could show their humanitarian, not to say revolutionary spirit. We will begin giving the names of the doctors who have responded positively and also those of the doctors who respond negatively. We have already said this before: Doctors who really fulfill the social function of their profession deserve public recognition. Many human beings die in the countryside for lack of medical care.

SECOND GROUP OF REFUGEES LEAVES FOR COSTA RICA

FL172316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Another 150 antisocial elements and delinquents today arrived in Costa Rica after being repudiated by scores of travelers at Jose Marti International Airport. With this group a total of 400 bums, homesexuals and delinquents has arrived in the alleged paradise of freedom awaiting transportation to other destinations.

The first 235 delinquents were embraced by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, who appeared satisfied with his country serving as a staging area for the movement of such people. [all figures as heard]

First 50 to Spain

PA172146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1901 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 17 Apr (EFE)--The first 50 of the 500 refugees from the Peruvian Embassy which the Spanish Government announced it would accept will travel to Madrid today.

Spanish Ambassador to Cuba Manuel Ortiz Sanchez has reported that on Sunday, 20 April, another 90 persons may travel to Madrid on Iberia's regular flight, which will arrive in Madrid on Monday. The refugees will leave Cuba today aboard an Iberia aircraft on the regular Thursday Havana-Madrid flight. They will occupy the vacant seats in the aircraft.

Several incidents occurred this morning at the Spanish Embassy, when around 300 persons started to taunt the refugees who were lined up before the consular offices. The incident began with verbal attacks on the refugees--without referring to Spain at any time--but later on, blunt objects were thrown at them. As a result of the physical aggression, several windowpanes at the consular office were broken and one official was hit by eggs and tomatoes. Members of the national revolutionary police and some patrol cars showed up in the vicinity of Inquisidor Street in the old Havana district but were unable to calm the demonstrators.

The embassy doors are closed and only the refugees who come to obtain visas are allowed to enter. Ambassador Ortiz Sanchez and Spain's consul general to Cuba, Anibal Jimenez Abascal, personally interview the refugees who will travel to Spain. The two Spanish diplomats verify the names of the refugees against the list of 600 refugees which the Cuban authorities gave them.

The Spanish authorites are taking the necessary steps so that an aircraft, possibly a DC-10, may land at Jose Marti Airport on Monday or Tuesday in order to take more than 300 refugees to Spain. The remaining refugees of the total number accepted by Spain will leave on Iberia's regular Havana-Madrid flights.

LATIN AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT CITED

PA172035 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Genaro Ledezma, presidential candidate and leader of the Peruvian Peoples, Student, Peasant, and Worker Front, has said that the people who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana are not politically persecuted nor are they Cuban patriots. Therefore, they should receive no special treatment when they arrive in Lima. He added that they should endure the same conditions of crisis, hunger and unemployment suffered by the Peruvian people.

In a news conference in Lima, Ledezma stressed that if Peru's role in this matter is to serve as the agent of imperialism, the Washington government should abstain from encouraging this policy. If not, he said, we can assure it that right now we could invade the U.S. Embassy in Peru with 5,000 unemployed people so they will be taken out of the country and a small paradise can be built for them in the United States.

A total of 12 Peruvian labor federations have expressed their support of the Cuban position regarding the events in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. They have demanded that the Lima government maintain relations with the Cuban Government. They also condemned what they described as a campaign to isolate the Cuban people from the Latin American community and to discredit the first free state in America and the socialist system on which it is based.

The Popular Democratic Union of Peru has stated that the problem of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has nothing to do with the right of asylum. It indicated that those people who want to leave Cuba in search of an easier life are deluded by U.S. propaganda.

Meanwhile, Leonidas Rodriguez, president of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru, said that acts of provocation at the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba are occurring at a time when there are efforts to promote an escalation against the Latin American peoples who are currently taking important steps to consolidate their independence and national sovereignty.

Orlando Millas, a member of the Political Committee of the Chilean Communist Party and minister during the Popular Unity government, said the current Peruvian Government has been recently carrying out a policy that contradicts the Peruvian People's feelings of solidarity toward their Latin American brothers, particularly Cuba. He added that the provocation of imperialism and its agents in the Peruvian Embassy is sufficiently evident to all progressive forces and peoples of Latin America, particularly the Chilean exiles.

Meanwhile, the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces of El Salvador have said that world public opinion should not be deceived. They said that it should be clear to everyone that the people who entered the Peruvian Embassy are vagrants, antisocials, criminals, and people with minds corrupted by bourgeois propaganda and ideology, sick minds that always seek protection in the shadows of the monster which produced them.

The Argentine Communist Party has stressed that those events are part of a broad plan of U.S. imperialism to worsen the international situation and return to the cold war and the isolation of Cuba as a means of halting the increasing struggles and victories of our people.

DAAFAR ANNIVERSARY, SOVIET ANTIAIRCRAFT FORCE DAY MARKED

FL171855 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The main commemoration of the 19th anniversary of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force--DAAFAR--and the Day of Antiaircraft Defense of the Soviet Union has been held at military unit 3710 of this type of armed force. The commemoration was presided over by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR. Others presiding over the ceremony included members of the party Secretariat and Central Committee, Soviet military specialists and FAR commanders and officers.

Div Gen Francisco Cabrera, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the DAAFAR, made the closing speech.

During the ceremony and within the framework of Second Party Congress emulation work, certificates were presented to officers who have served 15 years with the DAAFAR.

Banners of emulation work winners and the DAAFAR flag were presented to the Camilo Cenfuegos Military School of Holguin.

Div Gen Francisco Cabrera said in his speech that today this type of armed force is equipped with powerful jet aircraft, various types of effective antiaircraft guns, modern antiaircraft missile complexes, radio position finding equipment of high quality and precision, as well as various equipment for the supervision and command of troops.

Our combatants, he said, are taught the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, unrestricted loyalty to the party and the commander in chief, sacred duty of defending the socialist homeland and proletarian and socialist internationalism. He went on to say that our combatants work unselfishly and have succeeded in assimilating and mastering to a high degree the modern and complex equipment which the people have entrusted to them, performing combat guard duty each day with increasingly better results and systematically increasing combat and mobilization readiness because they are aware that the revolutionary guard will never be neglected.

He noted that over these past 19 years, the DAAFAR has become a powerful armed force united around the party, prepared to defend the gains of the revolution and the socialist homeland at whatever cost that may be necessary.

Division General Cabrera said the 19th anniversary of the DAAFAR is being celebrated at an important time in the political life of the country, which is involved in preparations for the Second Party Congress to be held this year. He referred to the threats of Yankee imperialism with its maneuvers announced for May around Cuba.

[Begin Cabrera recording] The imperialist enemy wants to create an international climate which would weaken the strength and prestige of the revolution to enhance its aggressive plans. The provocative and dangerous military maneuver planned by the U.S. Government ignites even more the patriotic spirit of the people and our combatants who day by day perform their combat guard duty zealously to safeguard the skies of the homeland. And calmly, but determinedly and resolutely, we are preparing ourselves with more determination so that in case the maneuver turns into an aggression, we, along with the other members of the FAR and all our people, can deal the Yankee imperialists a demolishing blow like the one they received in Giron [in 1961]. The commemoration of this anniversary at DAAFAR units in the eastern provinces is of special significance because this is the region which more directly would be threatened and, at the same time, committed by the consequences that might derive from the military maneuver of the U.S. armed forces and some of its Latin American satellites. We are certain that our troops, along with the other troops of the Eastern Army, will guarantee the surveillance, protection and defense of the heroic land which was the cradle of our independence fighters, of the assault of the Moncada Barracks, Granma landing and invincible rebel army. [end recording]

Concluding his speech, the DAAFAR vice minister-chief pointed out:

[Begin Cabrera recording] On this new anniversary, the DAAFAR combatants, along with all our people, have closed ranks and remain firm, calm and certain of victory with the spirit of Giron, the October crisis and Escambray [fight against bandits], a spirit forged over more than 20 years of threats and acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism. Our people and, as an inseparable part of them, the Revolutionary Armed Forces, united around the party and guided by the invincible commander in chief, today are more prepared than ever to perform the sacred duty of defending our socialist homeland and will fight with the determination and courage displayed by our militiamen, rebel army, national revolutionary police, our pilots, technicians and artillerymen in the glorious battles of Playa Giron.

On this 19th anniversary, let us also shout with all our people: Let the scum go. Let the misfits go. Let the lazy and delinquents go. As Fidel has said, we will defend this sky, this land and this flag at any cost. [end recording]

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH MEXICAN PARTY OFFICIAL

FL171759 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro held talks on the night of 15 April with Gustavo Carvajal, president of Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party, who was accompanied by Rafael Rodriguez Barrera, secretary for foreign relations of the party and Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Gonzalo Martinez Corbala.

During the talks, matters dealing with the process of improvement and expansion of relations between the two countries were examined. Also taken up in the meeting was the international situation, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean. The upcoming visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to our country was also discussed.

Others accompanying the commander in chief in the talks were Manuel Pineiro, chief of the America Department of the PCC Central Committee and other officials of that department and the Council of State.

SOVIET MINISTER ARRIVES IN MINING AREA OF MOA

FL162327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Comrade Petr Lomako, member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Supreme Soviet and minister of nonferrous metallurgy of the Soviet Union, arrived in Moa [Holguin Province] at noon today. Joel Domenech, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of basic industry, and officials of the mining and metallurgy sector are accompanying the Soviet delegation.

The visitors were received at the Orestes Acosta Airport in Moa by Francisco Perez Olivera, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and director of the Pedro Soto Alba nickel and cobalt enterprise, Manuel Sarmiento Sotero, party first secretary in Moa municipality, provincial party officials, Soviet technicians and outstanding workers of Moa.

Cuban and Soviet pioneers living in Moa released a communique stating that the Soviet Union has been helping Cuba on the mining-metallurgical development of Moa and that our progress would have been impossible without the assistance.

JUCEPLAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO VIETNAM

FL171906 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Raul Pavon, vice president of the Central Planning Board (JUCEPLAN), headed the Cuban delegation that left Vietnam today after the end of the second meeting held to coordinate Cuban-Vietnamese economic plans for the 1981-85 period, the PRENSA LATINA news agency reports.

The memorandum of the meeting was signed by Raul Pavon and Nguyen Con, deputy chairman of the Vietnamese State Committee for Planning and of the Vietnamese-Cuban Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Before the signing ceremony, the Cuban delegation was received by Nguyen Van Lam, chairman of the Vietnamese State Committee for Planning. The PRENSA LATINA report notes that the Cuban delegation that left Vietnam today included representatives of the Foreign Trade Ministry and the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.